

Namur Falls; Allies, Pursued by Germans, Retreat Across Frontier; French Driven From Alsace, Lose Three Towns

ISSUE DEFINITIVE AS JAPAN LAYS SIEGE

Germans In Kiaochow
Forts Send Out Chal-
lenge by Wireless.

BOMBARDMENT BEGUN

Commandant At Tsingtau Says
Capture Will Cost Japan
100,000 Men.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.

Shanghai, Aug. 24.—The siege of Tsingtau has begun. A staff correspondent of a Shanghai paper, one of the last to leave the beleaguered city, telegraphs that 4,000 Chinese coolies have been working for three weeks, eighteen hours each day, digging trenches, laying mines, and building wire entanglements.

The claim is made that the taking of Kiaochow will cost Japan 100,000 lives.

There is food and ammunition within the fortifications sufficient to withstand a siege of four months.

The garrison of 7,000 trained men sent this as the last message to go over the wireless before communications were cut:

"We will proudly and happily sacrifice ourselves for the Emperor and the empire. The more of such enemies the more honor."

The Setau Opens Bombardment.

The Japanese battleship Setau opened the bombardment of Tsingtau at 11:15 p. m. Sunday, according to information received here today. In the attacking Japanese squadron are also said to have been the battleships Aki, Satsuma and Kashima, and a number of other vessels. The Amakusa is reported to have mined the entrance to the harbor Saturday night.

Peking, Aug. 24.—Following the lead of Japan's navy, British, French and Russian warships have joined in the blockade of Tsingtau the fortified seaport of Kiaochow, the German leased territory in China. The blockade was made effective today.

Dewa Commands Fleet.

London, Aug. 24.—The wireless telegraph company that receives official news from Germany gave out the following today:

"The German government announces it has no answer to Japan's demands and consequently is obliged to recall its ambassador at Tokyo. It has handed the Japanese ambassador at Berlin his passports."

A dispatch from Tokyo announced that Vice Admiral Dewa is in command of the Japanese ships bombarding Tsingtau.

To Attack on Land.

Tokyo, Aug. 24.—Japan has opened hostilities against Germany. A "war extra" of the newspaper "Yamato" today says that the Japanese fleet in the Yellow Sea has begun to bombard the German forts at Tsingtau, the port of Kiaochow.

Patriotic demonstrations took place in the streets here today. The declaration of war issued yesterday seems to have the popular support of all political factions.

There was great activity at the war office and in the department of marine all night. Many orders were dispatched.

It is believed that Japan will land a heavy force of infantry and artillery on the peninsula of Shantung to attack the German forts from behind.

Vice Admiral Yazo, minister of marine, and Lieut. Gen. Ichinoike Oka, minister of war, went to the palace and held a long conference with the Emperor, assuring him, it is said, that Japan would have little difficulty in reducing the German forts.

As the German commander at Tsingtau received orders from Emperor William to fight to the last, it is assumed that the cannonade of the Japanese warships is being answered by the heavy guns of the fort.

Count von Rex, the German ambassador, who received his passports shortly after Japan declared war yesterday, is reported to have fallen before the

THE WAR AT A GLANCE

Namur, the fort upon which the allies placed their main dependence to hold back the onrushing Germans, has fallen.

The capture of the "impregnable" fortifications has been confirmed by the British war office.

The taking of Namur has forced the allies to retreat hurriedly across the French frontier.

The result has been decisive. The allies have suffered a crushing defeat, which is expected to affect their whole program for the defense of Paris.

Germans sweep through allies' lines, invading France at a number of points along a 300-mile battle front. Movements of Kaiser's forces in Alsace-Lorraine timed to those in Belgium, Teutons push on in irresistible sweep upon French towns.

Allies admit they have been forced to retire, although they fail to confirm reports of great victories by German army, led by Crown Prince William.

Reports that Nancy, important French town, and one of the best built cities in the country, has fallen into German hands are credited. Nancy is capital of the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, ten miles from the German frontier.

Battle rages along 300-mile front, from the Belgium lines almost to Swiss border, and Germans are reported uniformly successful along the entire battle line.

Czar takes personal command of Russian army of 4,000,000 men operating against the German and Austrian frontiers, and St. Petersburg and London hear of sweeping victories gained by the Russians.

A large section of East Prussia, including six big towns, is reported to be controlled by the Russians. The Austrians are said to have been defeated with terrible losses in Galicia.

The German defenders of the forts of Kiaochow issue a challenge to the Japanese as the siege of Tsingtau is begun. The defi, sent forth by wireless, asserts that the capture of the German holding in China will cost Japan 100,000 men.

Russian, British, and French ships join in the blockade of Tsingtau, and it is reported that the cable to China has been cut.

Bavarian corps are throwing back French forces under Gen. Pau. Have penetrated into France and gained foothold on Vesouze River. Luneville taken by Germans. Blamont in hands of Bavarians. Cirey threatened.

Russian army sweeping through East Prussia, despite desperate resistance by Germans, Russian general staff announces. Claim control of greater part of country; also claim victory over Austrians in Galicia.

Servians claim they have taken 4,500 prisoners, fifty-three guns, eight howitzers, and 114 ammunition wagons in Drina battle with Austrians. Servian war office announces eight transports, carrying Austrian troops, sunk by Servian artillery on Drina River. Practically all drowned.

Four Zeppelins and six German aeroplanes destroyed and another aeroplane captured, French war office announces. Loss to Germany, \$1,235,000.

Germans joining with Austrians in resisting Servian and Montenegrin attacks.

Austrian fleet of forty ships sails to relieve Cattaro, from bombardment by English and French warships.

An Englishman who reached Ostend from Brussels reported that a force of 200,000 Germans, splendidly equipped, had passed through that city pushing to the southward with all speed.

A condition of anarchy prevails in Albania. Prince William, of Wied, is reported to have fled to Brindisi with his family.

French government admits heavy reverses in Alsace and withdraws forces which have been engaged with German army at Metz.

Three French towns—Luneville, Amance, and Dieulouard, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle—occupied by the Germans. Victory by French armies operating on the line between the Moselle and Mons is claimed, however.

Reports from Upper Alsace to Basle, Switzerland, state that the Germans have recaptured Muelhausen and its environs.

TO HOLD BELGIUM WHILE CZAR INVADERS PRUSSIA

Allies Plan a Defensive Campaign,
Says War Office, Depending on
Russia for Offense.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Minister of War Meisner today revealed the plan of campaign adopted by France and England against Germany. It is mainly a campaign of defense, not offense, except where the offensive can be taken without danger.

The purpose is to hold in check the Germans advancing on France until Russia can sweep through Eastern Germany and capture Berlin. In corroboration of the minister of war's statement the war office issued the following announcement: "The great battle between the greater part of English, French and German armies continues. The mission of the English and French is to hold virtually the whole German army in Belgium until our Russian allies can pursue their successes in the East."

British Ships to Bombard German Captors of Ostend

Paris, Aug. 24.—A special telegram to La Presse's Paris bureau says that a British fleet has arrived off Ostend to bombard the German land forces if they advance against the town.

The British fleet consists of two Dreadnoughts, two cruisers, two submarines, and six torpedo-boat destroyers.

BRITISH POET CALLS ON U. S. TO AID ALLIES

William Watson Indites Poem, "To the
United States," Urging It to
Take Hand in War.

Special to The Washington Herald.
London, Aug. 24.—"To the United States," is the title of a new poem by William Watson which is published here today.

It calls upon the United States to enter the war. It follows:
Great, O majestic nation: grow in calm;
Great when old bonds dissolve, to tower apart;
There, beyond Europe's shores and with a heart
At peace from northern plagues to southern pain.
Great in glad Lared time to send the palm,
As mother of far cannon and when the west
Rocks to and fro, delicious, great is calm.
But when a depot swollen with the desire
Of boundless power forbids not to smolder
War's voice on shuddering youth and glistening age,
Greater, O nation, greater than, is, I say,
That then thy pluck men, unleash thy rage,
And hear and blast him with thy lips of fire.

Vienna Fears Russians; Rush to Defend City

Rome, Aug. 24.—An official telegram from Vienna says that in view of the possibility of the arrival of the Russians the city has been put in a state of defense.

Twenty thousand soldiers, who were wounded in the battle on the Drina, have been conveyed to hospitals in Sarajevo, Agram, Budapest, and Vienna.

FRENCH ARE DRIVEN OUT OF ALSACE

Government Withdraws
Army Following Re-
verses in Battle

VICTORY AT MONS

Antwerp Reports Germans Are
Bottled Up In Belgium, but
Paris Is Pessimistic.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The French army, now in the heat of a great battle raging all along the front of the Vosges range, is to be withdrawn. This announcement came from the war office late this evening in the form of an official statement, which concludes:

"The general situation has led us to determine to bring back our troops."

Military strategists construe this to mean that the French are retiring from Upper Alsace to prevent being cut off by the enormous German army of Metz, which has just taken Luneville. Announcement of the capture of Luneville, Amance, and Dieulouard, in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, had been made earlier in the day.

FRENCH TAKE OFFENSIVE.

These discouraging reports were offset by the simultaneous announcement of marked successes by the French armies operating on the line between the Moselle and Mons.

Since Saturday the French have been engaged all along the line taking the offensive resolutely at all points until now they are engaged in a general battle.

From Antwerp comes an official dispatch, declaring that since yesterday the situation of the Belgians has greatly improved. In the plains in front of Antwerp the flying columns of Germans have been completely swept away. All the Germans who have approached Antwerp have been killed or driven off. Furthermore, Belgian troops have penetrated as far as the outskirts of Malines without encountering the enemy. That the Germans will find themselves completely surrounded in Belgium is confidently predicted from Antwerp.

Policy More Liberal.

These announcements of both favorable and unfavorable news are taken to indicate a more liberal policy on the part of the war office to offset a growing feeling of unrest and pessimism in Paris due to the public's resentful feeling that it was being kept entirely too much in the dark regarding developments at the front.

The newspapers are doing their best to dissipate this feeling, which has grown from the time the Germans made their entry into Brussels. Notable among the journalistic leaders counseling the government to show greater confidence in the public is Stephen Pichon, former foreign minister, who writes in the Petit Journal that the government should do as the German government is doing, and take the public in its confidence, even if the news is unfavorable. He criticizes the general staff for its failure to reinforce the weak points along the line when they are struck. He cites the failure of the Fifteenth Corps to resist the enemy successfully, saying that this resulted in a withdrawal of the whole line.

Only Few Were Wounded.

In reply to this charge the war ministry in an official communique administered the following rebuke: "A morning newspaper announced that a division of the Fifteenth Corps fled before the enemy, a flight which had a grave consequence for subsequent operations. The fact presented in that form is incorrect. There were a few individual weaknesses of profoundly regrettable character, but they were followed by appropriate punishment. They did not have the impotence attributed to them. It would be unjust to balance the fallings of a few against the value of all the soldiers of a region whose citizens like all

others are in the heart of things."

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THOUGH THEIR PARTING MAY BE FOREVER, THEY SMILE



French infantrymen bidding their sweethearts good-by as they start for the front. This photograph was snapped just outside of Paris ten days ago, when the French army's main division started to move toward the Belgian frontier. The spirit of the women of France during the present crisis has been remarkable. They bade their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts good-by with laughter and cheer. Since the men have marched to the front the French women have taken their places in the fields and shops, and there is but little doubt that when the war is over France will offer her women the ballot as a tribute to the splendid work they are doing.

WIRELESS TELLS OF GERMAN VICTORIES

Embassy Here Learns Five French
Army Corps Are Cut Off in
Retreat to Verdun.

ENGLISH CAVALRY DEFEATED

New York, Aug. 24.—A wireless dispatch today from Berlin, via Sayville, Long Island, says:

"Official announcement was made here today that the German army, commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht, of Wurtemberg, has defeated a French army at Neufchateau. It captured many guns, flags, and prisoners, including several generals."

"German armies under Rupprecht, Crown Prince of Bavaria, Crown Prince Wilhelm, and Grand Duke Albrecht are vigorously pursuing the French."

"The army under Rupprecht captured 150 guns at Luneville, Blamont, and Cirey, France. The army commanded by the Crown Prince pursued the French beyond Longwy. The Germans are west of the River Meuse and advancing against Maubeuge."

"They have defeated an English brigade of cavalry."

The dispatch adds that the Germans are west of the River Meuse and are advancing against Maubeuge after defeating an English brigade of cavalry.

The German Embassy today received a wireless dispatch announcing a German victory over the French troops at Diedenhofen, north of Metz. According to the dispatch, the Germans were commanded by Crown Prince Frederick William and they decisively defeated five French army corps, whose retreat to Verdun subsequently was cut off. It adds that the Crown Prince's army took many prisoners.

NABBED AS GERMAN SPY; SAVED BY HERALD BADGE

Young Washington Newspaper Man
Rescued from English Jail by
His Reporter's Shield.

A Washington Herald press badge, relic of his days as a reporter, and a Y. M. C. A. card saved Kenneth V. Reed, formerly of The Herald staff, from incarceration in a British jail, or perhaps worse, when he was arrested at Tunbridge, Kent County, England, recently as a German spy.

According to a letter to his mother here, Reed was writing to her on the railway station platform at Tunbridge when some English officers pounced on him and carried him off to a police station, where he was held three hours.

The cause of Reed's arrest was the fact that he had jokingly written in the letter that he "would be home soon if he was not arrested as a German spy."

A camera helped to incriminate him. Upon being identified, Reed was released and permitted to go to London. It is thought that he later sailed from Glasgow on the liner Scandinavian, bound for Quebec. He probably will arrive in Washington next week.

Mrs. Longworth, Near Verdun, Tells of Safety

Paris, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth notified her friends here today that she is stopping at St. Mehil, near Verdun, with Comtesse de Chambrun, and is in perfect security.

Atlantic City and Return.

Special Pennsylvania Railroad excursion next Sunday, August 30. Train leaves Union Station 8:10 a. m. Only \$3 round trip. Last of the season—Ady.

Last Avenue Blocked to Teutonic Reservists

New York, Aug. 24.—The last avenue to Germans and Austrians desiring to return to Europe was closed today, when the Italian line announced that it had received orders from the home office in Naples that only American and Italian citizens were to be transported from the United States until further notice.

As a result the line had to send notice to about fifty Germans who had engaged passage on the Stampsella, sailing Wednesday and return them the price of their tickets. Baron SE von Wilczek and Dr. Robert von Klein-Schmidt were among those who had engaged passage.

Carnegie Changes His Mind About the Kaiser

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 24.—Andrew Carnegie, who a week ago visited the Kaiser, "chief destroyer," and called on "all men of peace to hold the accountable Emperor guilty of this war," now telegraphs to the London Times:

"The German Emperor has not been proved guilty. I believe he has been more sinned against than sinning. Rules are not seldom overruled and often are unable to control the conditions of international quarrels. History alone will record the truth. The Emperor, who alone of all living monarchs preserved peace for twenty-six years, is now entitled to the benefit of the doubt."

Four Zeppelins and Seven Planes Bagged by French

Paris, Aug. 24.—As evidence of the deadly fire from the French artillery the war office announced today that four Zeppelins and six German aeroplanes have been destroyed by the French guns, and that another aeroplane was captured at Cernay and taken to Belfort, and it has been added to the collection of trophies that are to be placed at the foot of the Strasbourg Monument.

The Zeppelins seem unable to rise to a point out of range of the artillery, and as they vary in length from 300 to 500 feet, they make sizeable targets.

Serbs Tell of Austrian Rout; Will Now Invade Hungary

Athens, Aug. 24.—The Servian legation issued the following statement today: "A battle fought by the River Jadar ended Friday. Austrian forces, consisting of nine divisions, were routed. Servia will now invade Hungary."

German Line Offers Use Of Ships for the Red Cross

New York, Aug. 24.—The Hamburg-American Line today offered to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the American Red Cross, the use of the steamer Prinz Joachim, at the actual cost of operation, to make a voyage to the ports of the warring nations of Europe, provided she is insured by the American government, and is returned within sixty days.

Austrian Transports Sunk by Serbs; 4,000 Troops Drown

Nish, Servia, Aug. 24.—The war office announced today that eight transports, carrying 4,000 Austrian troops, had been sunk by Servian artillery in the Drina River. Practically all the soldiers were drowned.

FRENCH SOLDIER PROMISES HELMET TO DRY HER TEARS

Paris, Aug. 24.—When he left for the front the sweetheart of one young French recruit, clinging to him weeping bitterly, "Don't cry, Marcelle," the recruit said, "Be a good little girl and I'll bring you the Kaiser's helmet back from Berlin for a flower pot."

Marcelle dried her tears.

ALLIES ARE PUT TO ROUT BY TEUTONS

Namur Fortress Succumbs
to Heavy Bombardment
of Germans.

FRENCH TOWNS TAKEN

Crushing Defeat Suffered by
British and French All
Along 300-Mile Front.

Special Cable to Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 24.—Namur has fallen. The fortress upon which the allies placed their main dependence to hold in check the advancing hordes of the German main strength after they had swept past Liege has given away before the advance of the enemy.

The news came as a surprise, but was officially confirmed. The war office in giving out the tidings added this significant note:

"This necessitates the withdrawal of a portion of the allied troops from the line of the Sambre to their original defensive position on the French frontier."

ATTACK WAS SUDDEN.

Namur is at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre rivers. Its fall, without a word of warning of any such prolonged siege of guns as was deemed necessary to reduce it to submission before the German advance, indicates that the attack must have been sudden, sharp, and terrific, and that the main strength of the German field force must have been centered for the time being on this one objective.

Advance Irresistible.

With a suddenness which apparently has dazed the allies, Germany has advanced in one vast concerted sweep along a battle line which now extends practically from Lille to the Swiss border, or a distance of 300 miles.

The movements of the Kaiser's forces in Alsace and Lorraine, if they have not been merged with the Belgium campaign, at least have been timed concurrently with the latter, so that 1,000,000 Germans of all arms of the service have begun the advance through Belgium and across Alsace-Lorraine into France.

Allies Forced to Retire.

There is no confirmation in London of the reported successes of the German Crown Prince.

The admission of the allies, however, that they have been forced to retire is open to the most serious construction. Credence is now given to early morning reports that Nancy has fallen into the hands of the Germans. Nancy is an unfortified town, capital of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, thirty-five miles south of Metz, on the left bank of the Meurthe, and ten miles from the Belgian frontier. It is one of the finest and best built towns in France, filled with historic memories, with a population of more than 50,000.

Evidently the allies have been taken by surprise. Just what the French foreign office statement means is not clear. It is not regarded as possible, however, that the allies have been definitely defeated. That which both England and France warned their subjects to expect probably has come to pass—a reverse. Germany has scored the first success. But the great engagement is still raging.

On three important fields battles greater and more sanguinary than the world has ever known are now in progress. Altogether more than 1,500,000 men are engaged in these combats.

Along a hundred miles of territory from Mons in Belgium, to the Luxembourg frontier, one constant wages. For three days 250,000 Germans have been locked in a death grapple there with an equal number of the allies, and the issue is still undetermined.

Roll French Back.

Then along the Lorraine frontier and extending across the French boundary, another great army, said to be under the personal command of the German crown prince, is hammering away at the French who have recently had their own way in that vicinity. Luneville and Nancy already are reported to have fallen before

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